



Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited

(A Government of India Enterprise)

Vigilance Journal

First Edition

Integrity Pledge

I believe that corruption has been one of the major obstacles to economic, political and social progress of our country.

I believe that all stakeholders such as Government, citizens and private sector need to work together to eradicate corruption.

I realise that every citizen should be vigilant and commit to highest standards of honesty and integrity at all times and support the fight against corruption.

I, therefore, pledge:

- To follow probity and rule of law in all walks of life;
- To neither take nor offer bribe;
- To perform all tasks in an honest and transparent manner;
- To act in public interest;
- To lead by example exhibiting integrity in personal behaviour;
- To report any incident of corruption to the appropriate agency.

सत्यनिष्ठा प्रतिज्ञा

मेरा विश्वास है के हमारे देश के आर्थिक, राजनीतिक तथा सामाजिक प्रगति में भ्रष्टाचार एक बड़ी बाधा है मेरा विश्वास है के भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन करने के लिए संबंधित पक्षों जैसे सरकार, नागरिकों तथा निजी क्षेत्र को एक साथ मिलकर कार्य करने के आवश्यकता है

मेरा मानना है की प्रत्येक नागरिक को सतर्क होना चाहिए तथा उसे सदैव ईमानदारी तथा सत्यनिष्ठा के उच्चतम मानकों के प्रति वचनबद्ध होना चाहिये तथा भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में साथ देना चाहिये

अंतः में प्रतिज्ञा करता हु की :-

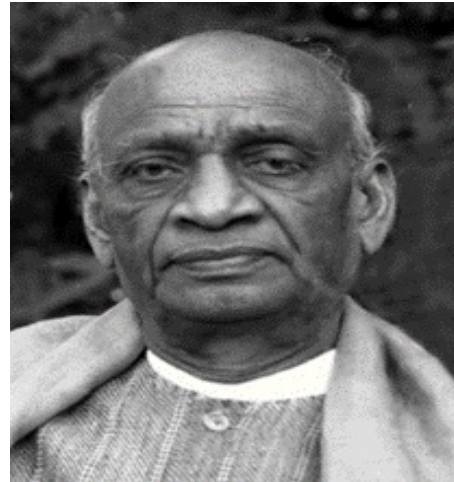
- जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में ईमानदारी तथा कानून के नियमों का पालन करूंगा :
- ना तो रिश्तत लूंगा और ना ही रिश्तत दूंगा :
- सभी कार्य ईमानदारी तथा पारदर्शी रीति से करूंगा :
- जनहित में कार्य करूंगा :
- आपने निजी आचरण में ईमानदारी दिखाकर उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करूंगा
- भ्रष्टाचार की कैसे भी घटनाके रिपोर्ट उचित एजेंसी को दूंगा

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Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: A Visionary Administrator

"Young men and women are to build up a strong character. A nation's greatness was reflected in the character of the people. If it was sullied by selfishness, such a people could not prosper or achieve great things. Selfishness had its place in life as everyone had to look to his own needs and that of his family, but it could not be made the be-all and end-all of life."



An extraordinary leader, freedom fighter and architect of the integration of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, better known as "Iron Man of India," remains an enduring icon of patriotism, nationalism and the spirit of public service. The Central Vigilance Commission on 31st October 2000 introduced the practice of observing the week starting from the birthday of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as the Vigilance Awareness Week. This was an effort at making the employees of organizations under the government of India aware of the dangers and harm caused by corruption, which is anti-poor, anti-development and anti-national.

31st October was chosen as the date as it is the birthday of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, one of the great leaders of our country, who is an outstanding icon and role model for patriotism, political integrity, visionary but highly pragmatic leadership and value-based politics. The birthday of Sardar Patel was deliberately chosen because during the freedom struggle, Sardar Patel was the leader who did all the demanding hard work not visible in the public eye of raising resources and organizing the political movement. This task called for, absolute integrity, an excellent capacity for management and inspiring leadership.

Making of a Legend: Grit & Steel



A quintessential self-made man, Patel's life story exemplifies the sheer power of will, hard work and sincerity as he scripted a new life for himself first as a lawyer, and then as a freedom fighter and nation-builder amid trying circumstances. Born on October 31, 1875 in the influential Patidar community, he did his early schooling in Gujarat and decided to study law in London. But the untimely death of his father plunged the family into a financial crisis. Fired by his steely determination, which was to remain his defining trait till the

end, the young Patel “studied very earnestly for the law examination and resolved firmly to save sufficient money for a visit to England.” He finished his LL.B from the Middle Temple, England in June 1912 in a record two-and-a-half years and returned to India. His formidable legal acumen earned him a dedicated clientele, and he became a much sought-after lawyer earning thousands of rupees every month. All this success and money, however, did not go to his head; on the contrary, it only kindled his thirst to do something for society and leave a lasting legacy. “No doubt, my practice is flourishing today. I am also doing something big in the Municipality. But, my practice may or may not be there tomorrow. My money will be blown tomorrow, those who inherit my money will blow it. Let me leave them a better legacy than money,” Patel wrote later about this key moment which was to drive him to dedicate his life to the nation.

The Gandhi Moment



A chance meeting with Mahatma Gandhi at the Gujarat Club in Ahmedabad in 1915 strengthened his resolve. Inspired by the life and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, Patel became Gandhi's ardent follower, and a fellow traveler in India's freedom journey. In 1918, Vallabhbhai Patel transformed into Sardar Patel when he led the farmers' agitation against the British who insisted on collecting tax despite a raging flood in Khaira, Gujarat. He led a successful and peaceful “No Tax campaign” which forced the British authorities to return the land taken away from the farmers. Patel's heroic efforts to mobilise farmers earned him the title of Sardar, which means ‘chief’ in Hindi and Urdu.

Sardar Patel later on deftly deployed the Gandhian methods of peaceful resistance many times in defending the rights of farmers, the subjugated and the exploited. In 1930, Sardar Patel was imprisoned for participating in the Salt Satyagraha launched by Mahatma Gandhi. His eloquent speeches during the salt movement inspired thousands to join Gandhi's mission of emancipating India from the clutches of foreign rule.

Despite internal wrangling in the Indian National Congress, Patel remained a staunch supporter and ally of Mahatma Gandhi. The differences over the course of the freedom movement came out in the open when veteran leaders questioned the logic and efficacy of civil disobedience movement linked to Gandhi's Quit India Movement in 1942. Sardar Patel robustly rallied to Gandhi's defence, and eventually the All India Congress Committee was compelled to ratify and sanction the Quit India Movement.

Unifier of India: Iron Man

Given his formidable organizational abilities and unflinching commitment to nation-building, Sardar Patel was appointed as the first deputy prime minister and home minister of independent India, the crucial posts which brought out the best in him and help create an integrated and unified India as we know it now. Patel the Unifier is justly remembered for his iron will and firmness with which he facilitated the integration of over 500 princely states into the framework of federal India. Patel used his fabled powers of persuasion and diplomacy, and combined it with a judicious use of the threat of force to get 565 princely states to accede to India. This was a monumental feat which earned him mass adoration and gratitude, cementing his reputation as the Iron Man of India.

In the aftermath of Partition, Patel was to show his extraordinary concern for refugees, regardless of their religion. Moved by their plight, Patel organized relief for refugees fleeing from Punjab and Delhi and spearheaded efforts to restore peace across the nation.

Patel: A social reformer

An appraisal of Patel's legacy would be incomplete without his role as a social reformer and thinker. His efforts to reform the Hindu religion went side by side with his unstinting commitment to religious freedom. In the economic realm, Sardar Patel tirelessly championed self-sufficiency and promoting the growth of domestic industries by harnessing indigenous resources, talent and expertise.

The idea of the state as an enabler of national development and resurgence animated Patel's thinking. His vision of the State was in tune with the political values he propagated. Nationalism and patriotism were not only the foundation stones of a state, but were the core elements holding it together. In Patel's thinking, individual liberty had to be in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution. To create a modern nation, he promoted the emancipation of backward communities and women through the Gandhian programmes and expertly utilized the higher castes for social integration and political mobilisation.

Patel's Legacy: Nation-builder

Sardar Patel may have lived only two and a half years after India's independence, but in those few months, he shaped the narrative of a modern, strong and self-reliant India. Often compared to Germany's legendary leader Otto van Bismarck for his key role in the integration of princely states into India, Patel contributed to nation-building in myriad ways. He was a leading light in the Constituent Assembly of India and played a pivotal role in the appointment of Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar as the chairman of the drafting committee, and the inclusion of leaders from across the political spectrum in the process of scripting the constitution.

Sardar Patel was the founding father of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service, and introduced articles to protect the independence and impartiality of the civil services.

During Constituent Assembly, while discussing the role of All India Services, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel once said: "There is no alternative to this administrative system... The Union will go, you will not have a united India if you do not have good All-India Service which has the independence to speak out its mind, which has sense of security that you will stand by your work... If you do not adopt this course, then do not follow the present Constitution. Substitute something else... these people are the instrument. Remove them and I see nothing but a picture of chaos all over the country."

Besides his colossal achievements, Sardar Patel exemplified humility and Gandhian ideals of simple living and high thinking. His personality was such that he inspired instant respect and affection, even amongst those who differed with him. He remained hugely popular till his dying day. More than a million people attended his cremation in Sonapur in Bombay, which included Prime Minister Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, and President

Rajendra Prasad. In a tribute to his role in creating civil services, more than 1,500 officers of India's civil and police services gathered to mourn at Patel's residence in Delhi a day after his death and pledged "complete loyalty and unremitting zeal" in India's service.

Freedom Song

Decades after his death, Sardar Patel's absolute love and devotion for India continues to inspire all those who are engaged in the resurgence of India. Tributes and honours continue to pour in for this legendary figure to this day. Time magazine put Sardar Patel on the cover in its January 27, 1947 issue, and called him "The Boss." Sardar Patel was finally conferred India's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna, in 1991.

In his public life and as a founding father of the Republic of India, he tirelessly exhorted people to live true to their ideals and place country and society above self. In the conflicted times we live in, Sardar Patel's address at a meeting in Alwar in 1948 is an eloquent reminder to the people of the responsibilities of a free citizen to ensure their freedom and that of their country. "Guns can protect freedom from aggressive designs of neighbors or other foreign states. But internally, it is the honest core of the people and the true realization of the responsibilities of a free citizen that alone can save freedom from the machinations of self-seeking and interested parties and individuals."

Unethical Behaviour In The Workplace: Strategies For Effective Control

Corporate governance is about ethical conduct in business. Ethics is concerned with the code of values and principles that enables a person to choose between right and wrong, and therefore, select from alternative courses of action. Further, ethical dilemmas arise from conflicting interests of the parties involved. In this regard, managers make decisions based on a set of principles influenced by the values, context and culture of the organization. Ethics in managing an organization therefore are vital for long term survival.

Ethical leadership is good for business as the organization is seen to conduct its business in line with the expectations of all stakeholders. What constitutes good Corporate Governance will evolve with the changing circumstances of a company and must be tailored to meet these circumstances. There is therefore no one single model of Corporate Governance.

On the other hand, unethical behaviour in the workplace can be detrimental to an organization's reputation, culture, and overall success. Addressing and controlling unethical conduct is a vital responsibility for leaders. In this article, we will explore strategies for effectively controlling and mitigating unethical behaviour among employees.

Establish a Strong Code of Ethics

The foundation for controlling unethical behaviour is a well-defined and communicated code of ethics. This code should outline the organization's values, principles, and the expected standards of behaviour. When employees are aware of the company's ethical expectations, they are more likely to adhere to them.

Educate and Train Employees

Provide ethics training and workshops to ensure that employees understand the code of ethics and the potential consequences of unethical behaviour. These sessions can help employees recognize ethical dilemmas and make appropriate decisions.

Lead by Example

Leaders should be role models for ethical behaviour. When employees see leaders consistently upholding ethical standards, they are more likely to follow suit. Leadership sets the tone for the entire organization.

Encourage Open Communication

Establish channels for employees to report unethical behaviour without fear of retaliation. Whistle-blower protection policies can empower employees to come forward when they witness unethical conduct.

Investigate Thoroughly

When unethical behaviour is reported, conduct thorough and impartial investigations. Transparency and fairness in these processes are crucial to maintaining trust within the

organization.

Implement Clear Consequences

Employees need to understand the consequences of unethical behaviour. Implement a consistent and fair system of penalties for violations of the code of ethics. These consequences should be communicated to all employees.

Promote a Strong Ethical Culture

Foster an organizational culture that emphasizes and rewards ethical behaviour. Recognize and celebrate employees who demonstrate integrity and ethical decision-making.

Offer Support and Guidance

Sometimes, unethical behaviour may result from ignorance or personal struggles. Provide employees with support and guidance to help them make better choices. Employee assistance programs (EAPs) can be valuable in this regard.

Regularly Review and Update Policies

Periodically review and update your organization's code of ethics and related policies to adapt to changing circumstances and challenges in the workplace.

Encourage Ethical Decision-Making

Educate employees on ethical decision-making frameworks, like the "four-way test" or ethical reasoning models. These tools can help individuals assess ethical dilemmas and make sound choices.

Monitor and Assess Behaviour

Regularly assess and monitor employee behaviour to identify patterns of unethical conduct. Tools like surveys, performance reviews, and 360-degree feedback can provide insights into the organization's ethical health.

Seek Legal Counsel When Necessary

In cases of severe unethical behaviour, consult with legal counsel to ensure compliance with employment laws and regulations when acting against an employee.

Conclusion: The Power of Ethical Leadership

Controlling unethical behaviour in the workplace is an ongoing process that requires vigilance, consistency, and commitment from organizational leadership. By setting clear expectations, providing education and support, and consistently addressing unethical behaviour, organizations can build a culture of integrity and maintain a positive and ethical work environment. Ethical leaders lead the way in promoting the values of honesty, respect, and fairness within the organization. In the end, this not only controls unethical behaviour but also fosters a workplace that thrives on ethical principles and shared values.

Upholding Integrity For National Progress: A Call To Reject Corruption

Corruption, a pervasive malaise that permeates the fabric of societies, poses a significant threat to the progress and well-being of nations. In the face of this formidable adversary, it is imperative that individuals, institutions, and governments unite in a resolute commitment to eradicate corruption. A nation's development is inextricably linked to the prevalence of corruption within its borders. In this discourse, we delve into the ramifications of corruption, the importance of national commitment to integrity, and the transformative impact such a commitment can have on the prosperity and unity of a nation.



Numerous nations with rising economies experience the ill effects of an elevated level of corruption that eases back their general turn of events. The whole society is influenced because of the wasteful distribution of assets, the presence of a shadow economy, and inferior quality instruction and medical services. Corruption subsequently exacerbates these social orders off and settles for the status quo of the majority of their populaces. And as a result, corruption in a nation's political and economic operations causes every sector to suffer.

The Consequences of Corruption:

Corruption undermines the very foundations of a just and equitable society. It diverts public resources away from essential services, hindering economic growth, and exacerbating social inequalities. When public officials prioritize personal gain over public welfare, trust in government institutions erodes, fostering a culture of cynicism and apathy among citizens. Furthermore, corruption hampers foreign direct investment, stifling economic progress and perpetuating a cycle of poverty.

In addition to its economic repercussions, corruption corrodes the moral fabric of society. It creates a climate where dishonesty and unethical behaviour are normalized, eroding the values that bind communities together. Corruption breeds a sense of injustice, fuelling social unrest and contributing to the erosion of the rule of law. To counteract these adverse effects, a collective commitment to reject corruption is essential.

The Importance of National Commitment:

A nation's commitment to rejecting corruption is not solely a matter of legal enforcement; it is a reflection of the collective values and principles that define a society. National commitment entails instilling a culture of transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct at all levels of governance and within the broader community. Governments must enact and enforce robust anti-corruption laws, while citizens must actively participate in holding public officials accountable.

Leadership plays a pivotal role in fostering a commitment to integrity. Political figures must lead by example, demonstrating an unwavering dedication to ethical governance. Additionally, educational institutions and civil society organizations must collaborate to impart the values of honesty, integrity, and civic responsibility to the younger generation, shaping a society where corruption is vehemently rejected.

Transformative Impact on Prosperity:

A nation committed to rejecting corruption is poised for transformative progress. A clean and transparent governance system attracts domestic and foreign investment, catalysing economic growth. Transparent procurement processes ensure that public funds are utilized efficiently, leading to the development of critical infrastructure and the provision of essential services.

Furthermore, a corruption-free environment fosters innovation and entrepreneurship. When individuals and businesses trust that their endeavours will be met with fairness and impartiality, they are more likely to invest time and resources in activities that contribute to national development. As a result, job opportunities proliferate, poverty diminishes, and overall societal well-being improves.

Unity and Social Cohesion:

Corruption is a divisive force that exacerbates societal inequalities and fosters resentment among different segments of the population. A commitment to rejecting corruption serves as a unifying force, fostering a sense of national pride and solidarity. When citizens witness the dismantling of corrupt systems and the emergence of transparent and accountable governance, trust in institutions.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, saying no to corruption is not just a moral obligation but a commitment to the nation's prosperity and well-being. Every individual plays a role in shaping the ethical landscape of society. By understanding the ramifications of corruption, promoting transparency, strengthening institutions, and fostering a culture of integrity, we can collectively build a nation that stands united against the corrosive forces of corruption. It is through these collective efforts that we can pave the way for a future where the principles of honesty, justice, and accountability reign supreme.

Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution (PIDPI)

One of the areas of preventive measures emphasized by CVC for the Vigilance Awareness Campaign 2023 has been the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution (PIDPI).

BACKGROUND:



Shri Satyendra Dubey was an Indian Engineering Service (IES) officer. He was the Project Director in the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)

at Koderma. On 27th November 2003, he was murdered in Gaya, Bihar for fighting against corruption in the Golden Quadrilateral highway construction project. The news ignited tremendous public hue and cry and the matter was raised in Parliament. In 2004, in response to a Writ Petition (Civil) No. 539/2003 filed after the murder of Shri Satyendra Dubey, the Supreme Court directed that a machinery be put in place for acting on complaints from whistleblowers till a law is enacted.

PIDPI RESOLUTION:

Pursuant to that, the Govt of India vide Gazette Notification No. 371/12/2002-AVD- III dated 21.04.2004 r/w Corrigendum dated 29.04.2004 notified the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution (PIDPI), 2004 which gave the powers to the Central Vigilance Commission to act on complaints from whistle-blowers.

PIDPI RESOLUTION (AMENDMENT):

- Subsequent to the Resolution of 2004, the DoPT vide Notification No.371/4/2013-AVD.III dated 14.08.2013 partially amended the PIDPI Resolution.
- As per the DoPT Notification dated 14.08.2013, “the Chief Vigilance Officers of the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India are also authorised as the designated authority to receive written complaint or disclosure on any allegation of corruption or misuse of office by any employee of that Ministry or Department or of any corporation established by or under any Central Act”.
- The amendment, inter alia, states that “The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) shall

WHAT IS PIDPI?

- PIDPI is a resolution of Government of India
- Identity of the complainant is kept confidential for all complaints lodged under it

HOW IS PIDPI COMPLAINT FILED?

- The Complaint should be addressed to Secretary, CVC and the envelope should be superscribed as “PIDPI”
- Name and address of the complainant should not be mentioned on the envelope but in the letter inside in a closed cover

supervise and monitor the complaints received by the designated authority.”

PIDPI COMPLAINT MAY BE FILED AGAINST THE EMPLOYEE OF:

- Central Government.
- Central Public Sector Enterprises.
- Public Sector Banks.
- Corporations Established by or under any Central Act.
- Government companies, societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government.

PIDPI COMPLAINT MAY BE FILED BY:

- Any public servant other than those referred to clause (a) to (d) of Article 33 of the Constitution
- Any other person including any non-governmental organization

PROTECTION TO WHISTLE BLOWERS:

- If any person is aggrieved by any action on the ground that he is being victimized due to the fact that he had filed a complaint or disclosure, he may file an application before the designated agency (CVC) seeking redress in the matter, who shall take such action as deemed fit. The designated agency may give suitable directions to the concerned public servant or the public authority as the case may be.
- Either on the application of the complainant, or on the basis of the information gathered, if the designated agency is of the opinion that either the complainant or the witnesses need protection, the designated agency shall issue appropriate directions to the concerned Government authorities.
- In the event of the identity of the informant being disclosed in spite of the designated agency's directions to the contrary, the designated agency is authorized to initiate appropriate action as per extant regulations against the person or agency making such disclosure.
- As regards protection against victimization or harassment within the Department, the Commission forwards such complaints of Whistle Blowers to the CVO of the concerned organization for appropriate action.

**GUIDELINES TO ENSURE
IDENTITY OF COMPLAINANT
REMAINS CONFIDENTIAL**

- ▶ Complaints that are personally related to the complainant or addressed to other authorities may lead to disclosure of identity.
- ▶ Complaints should not be sent in open condition or on public portal.
- ▶ Documents that reveal identity should not be enclosed or mentioned in the complaint. Eg. Documents received under RTI.
- ▶ Name and address should be mentioned on the letter inside the envelope for confirmation purposes.
- ▶ Complaints where confirmation is not received are closed.
- ▶ Anonymous / pseudonymous letters are not entertained.

Leveraging of Technology

In the fight against corruption, the significant role that technology plays in preventing and tackling corruption has been demonstrated. Digitalization and digital transformations have advanced and transformed the public sector tremendously, with the enormous potential and wide-ranging benefits of improving the efficiency and effectiveness in public administration and service delivery, as well as enhancing transparency, accountability, accessibility and citizen participation. CVC has also emphasised on leveraging of technology for improving Vigilance Administration. Along this line, SECI has taken up the tasks of implementation of these portals detailed below.

Vigilance Complaint portal

The vigilance complaint portal has been developed to increase efficiency and transparency in the process of lodging of complaints. It enables ease of tracking of the status of the complaints. With two factor OTP authentication, anonymous / pseudonymous complaints will be discouraged.

Description:

1. The Vigilance complaint form is accessible under Vigilance Tab on SECI Website. The link for the same is: <https://www.seci.co.in/vigilance/vigilance-complaint-form>.
2. On clicking the above link, the complainant shall be directed to the complaint form, wherein he shall be required to provide and confirm his identity credentials along with the details of the complaint to be lodged.

Correspondence Address/पता *

Correspondence Address/पता

State/राज्य *

Select State

District/ज़िला *

District/ज़िला

PinCode/पिन कोड *

PinCode/पिन कोड

Copy of ID Proof(Aadhar Card) *

Choose File No file chosen

Complaint Details:/शिकायत का विवरण

Subject/विषय *

Subject/विषय

Name of person/s involved/वाहित व्यक्ति/व्यक्तियों का नाम *

Name of person/s involved/वाहित व्यक्ति/व्यक्तियों का नाम

Complaint related to the department/विभाग/इकाई से संबंधित शिकायत *

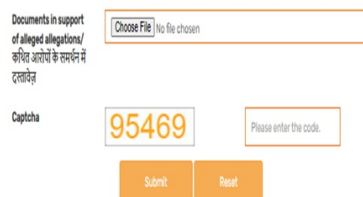
Complaint related to the department/विभाग/इकाई से संबंधित शिकायत

Complaint in Details/ शिकायत में विवरण देने *

Complaint in Details/ शिकायत में विवरण देने

Characters limit remaining 500

3. Complaint will be registered after verification of OTP received via SMS and email.



4. As soon as a complaint is registered, the same is reflected in the complaint management portal which is accessible only to authorised Vigilance officials. Vigilance Department then proceeds with the verification/examination of the complaint.

5. During the course of processing the complaint, the status of the complaint is suitably modified. Any change in the status of the complaint is informed to the complainant via SMS.

6. There is also a provision for manual entry of complaints received via postal mode/ delivered by hand to SECI office.

7. Details of all complaints received can also be exported in an excel format.

NOC/Vigilance Clearance Portal

NOC/ Vigilance Clearance Portal facilitates SECI employees, HR department and Vigilance department to process requests for NOC and Vigilance Clearance through the ERP system. It eliminates paper generation and makes the process more efficient.

Description:

1. Through the ERP system, employees raise the requests for NOC / Vigilance Clearance with relevant inputs such as purpose etc. through ERP System.

2. The request for NOC / Vigilance Clearance gets reflected on the Admin-HR panel which the HR department processes based on the request.

3. If Vigilance clearance is required, HR will forward the request to Vigilance department by updating the required details. The same gets reflected in the Admin-Vigilance panel. Vigilance dealing officer provide details pertaining to the request as per their standard format and send it for approval to CVO. After approval by CVO, the same is forwarded to HR department for providing Vigilance clearance to the employee.

4. Portal has the facility to capture the actions with date at each level and print form can also be generated by the portal itself. Below are the sections:

1. Employee Section – To create & display NOC request
2. HR section – To process the NOC request by HR dealing officer
3. Vigilance Section
 - a. Processing by Vigilance Dealing Officer
 - b. Approval by CVO

CSR Portal

The CSR portal facilitates the application of prospective CSR project proposals to SECI. It intends to bring transparency and efficiency in the process for application and implementation of CSR projects. The CSR portal has been developed in line with the

requirements of CSR policy of SECI.

Description:

1. The CSR section is accessible under About Us Tab on SECI Website.
2. The first page displayed is “Your Contact Details”. Here the user will give his/ her personal contact details including mandatory email ID and contact number. Email and contact number will be used further for OTP authentication before CSR number generation. After filling the details, user will move for the next page by clicking on “Save & Next” button.

Notes* (i) Mere submission of the project proposal does not entitle the project proponent for CSR grant from SECI.
(ii) SECI reserves the right to either accept or reject the proposal for CSR grant based on the merit of the proposal.
(iii) Wherever felt necessary, SECI reserves the right to ask for additional information/details.
(iv) There will be no communication extended to the requester.

3. Under Form A, user will give his/her firm/ trust details e.g. Pan Card, 80G certificate, Unique CSR registration Number, Copy of FCRA certification etc. with documents to be uploaded. All fields are required to be filled as they are mandatory. After filling the details, user will move for the next page by clicking on “Save & Next” button.

Unique CSR registration Number generated in CSR-1 form from MCA Website *

Registration in NGO Darpan *

Self-Certification(original) that not blacklisted by Niti Aayog/any ministry/PSU/Govt. body/any other organization *

Registered as: *

Registration number *

Copy of Pan Card *

Copy of memorandum of Association *

Copy of 80 G Certificate *

Copy of Audited accounts for last three years *

Copy of FCRA certification (Only applicable to NGOs receiving foreign contributions) *

Declaration that assets shall be maintained for a period of 3 years and handed over to permissible entity as per the Companies act

Declaration that assets created from CSR assistance shall not be passed on to any private party and shall be retained by permissible entity as per Companies act

Last 3 years activity list in the similar field supported by documents such as (MoU/Work order/Completion Certificate) *

4. Under Form B, user will provide his/ her project details e.g. Need/ Purpose of project, Location details, Beneficiaries of the project etc. Also, the user needs to give his/ her Bank

account details for payment with documents to be uploaded. Then clicking on Save & Next will move the user to OTP verification.

5. Under the OTP verification tab, OTP sent to both email and contact number are required to be entered. After Submitting the form, a unique CSR request number will be generated and sent to User's email ID. The same can be used for tracking the application.

Grievance Redressal portal

Grievance Redressal Portal has been developed through which employees can raise any of their grievances. This portal shall also help employees in registering concerns other than Vigilance Aspects and will help in fostering a healthy and conducive environment in the organisation.

Description:

1. The portal has been developed in the ERP platform and the concerned individual can login with their credentials and raise a grievance.
2. The grievance gets forwarded to the nodal officer who shall look into the grievance and shall take appropriate action by forwarding the grievance to the concerned division.
3. After obtaining the response, the same is communicated to the concerned employee.

Vendor Payment Portal

Payment Tracking module has been developed by IT department in consultation with Finance department. The vendor payment status through vendor portal is integrated with SAP ERP System. The vendor needs to register once with their SAP ERP vendor code to use the payment portal.

Description:

1. The vendor payment portal can be accessed through SECI corporate website. Following is the URL/link: <https://www.seci.co.in/financial/vendor-portal>.
2. Vendor can submit invoices online through portal after one-time registration using integrated SAP Vendor Code.
3. System has provisions to enter physical invoice receive date and reject the invoice to vendor in case of any discrepancy.
4. Portal integration with SAP ERP facilitates updating payment status on hourly basis.
5. After payment in SAP ERP system, status of vendor submitted invoice gets updated automatically.

Compendium of Vigilance Cases

The following Vigilance cases have been compiled from CVC/ various sources with the aim of enabling general awareness.

Case Study-1: Expenditure in excess of AA & ES without prior approval

In a project, 45% excess expenditure over the Administrative Approval (AA) & Expenditure Sanction (ES) amount was incurred without obtaining revised sanction. Work in this case was being executed by a public organisation on behalf of a Government Department (the client). Problem in this case started when work was stalled due to non-availability of funds for execution of the originally approved scope of work. This happened because payment was made for the works, which were not part of the original sanction and were executed on the verbal instructions of some officials of the client. When proposal for revised AA & ES was submitted to the competent authority of the client, it was objected to on the ground that there was no formal request from the client for such works and these additional works were not immediately required by them. Though, finally revised AA & ES was accorded at a later date as fait accompli, but because of non-availability of funds for a long period, payment to the contractor was delayed. As a result, interest on the delayed payment was claimed by the contractor and the same had to be paid.

Case Study-2: Undue splitting of work to keep AA & ES and acceptance of tenders at lower level

In a project, work was split into three packages without any cogent reason. Tenders for all the packages were invited simultaneously. A firm emerged as the lowest bidder for all the three packages because of quoting low rates. Contracts for all the packages were awarded to this firm. The project was inordinately delayed mainly due to inadequate mobilisation of resources by the contractor. This happened because the contractor was not capable of handling the quantum of work involved in the project at a time. Had the tenders been invited without splitting the work, this firm would not have qualified for bidding and the contract could have gone to a more resourceful contractor. It emerged in this case that the splitting of the work, on one hand, facilitated qualification of this firm for bidding; on the other hand, the power to accept the tenders remained at the level of a particular officer. The firm also availed the opportunity and bagged the contracts by quoting low prices for all the three packages. Another dimension of this case was that this firm was also favoured by way of allowing extra work at prevailing market rates to overcome the losses on account of the low quoted price.

Case Study-3: Improper qualifying requirement prescribed for the bidders

In a tender for procurement of consultancy services for preparation of Detailed Project Report, one of the qualifying requirements for the bidders prescribed in the NIT was registration with the organisation. However, the organisation did not have any system of registration of the consultants, as such, no list of registration of the consultants was maintained. Only one offer was received in this case from a consultancy firm. Surprisingly, the sole bidder was considered meeting the qualifying requirement on the basis of their sister-concern being registered with the organisation, though as a contractor. Thus, the process of appointment of consultant was manipulated to favour a particular firm.

Case Study-4: Unduly restricted criteria for selection of the consultant

In a tender for procurement of consultancy services for preparation of DPR in a project costing Rs.40 crore, eligibility criteria for the bidders was made unduly restricted by way of prescribing requirement of experience in preparation of DPR for a project costing more than Rs.100 crore. Apart from this, average annual turnover requirement for the bidders in the last three years was kept as Rs.10 crore whereas the cost of consultancy services was estimated to be only around Rs.1.2 crore. As a result, only two bidders could qualify. Incidentally, both the bidders were regularly working for the organisation and because of use of stringent eligibility criteria in the past also, both these bidders were bagging the contracts.

Case Study-5: Preparation of DPR based on non-representative parameters

In a highway project, while preparing the DPR, the consultant considered lower strength of the soil and higher traffic density forecast for design of highway pavement and accordingly proposed thickness for various layers of the highway pavement. On award of the contract under EPC mode, the contractor carried out soil test and traffic study. It was observed that the soil strength was higher and traffic density was lesser than that considered in DPR. Based on these parameters, the contractor arranged for a revised design of highway pavement, wherein the thickness of layers of highway pavement was reduced significantly. The cost estimate in this case was prepared based on the higher thickness of layers of the highway pavement and the same was used for assessment of reasonableness of quoted price of the contractor. Because of significant reduction in the thickness of various layers of the highway pavement, the original cost estimate became untenable. Though, action was taken against the DPR consultant for improper design and consequent inflated cost estimate, but the organisation suffered loss and contractor got benefited.

Case Study-6: Improper cost estimate leading to repeated invitation of bids

In a procurement case, cost estimate was prepared on the basis of rates accepted in old tenders without adding escalation for bringing it to current price level. Tenders were invited based on this cost estimate. The tender was scraped as the quoted price of the lowest bidder was much higher compared to the cost estimate. Tenders were invited based on this cost estimate. Tenders were re-invited based on the same cost estimate. Again, the quoted price of the lowest bidder was found to be higher than the cost estimate and the tender was again scraped. On assessment of the reasons for higher price quoted by the bidders in successive tenders, it was found that the rates considered in the cost estimates were much lower than the prevailing market rates. The contract in this case could only be awarded in the third call of the tenders after due correction in the cost estimate. A lot of time was lost in the process of successive retendering whereas the goods under procurement were essentially required for smooth operations.

Case Study-8: Vague tender condition regarding payment of price escalation

In a contract for a work being executed by a Public Sector Undertaking for another public organisation (the client), it was prescribed in the tender document that “No escalation shall be payable unless agreed by the client”. This vague escalation condition in tender document led to quoting of higher price by the bidders assuming that quoted price will also include escalation cost. This resulted in the award of contract at a price higher than the estimated cost. During execution of the work, taking clue from the vague contract condition, the contractor claimed for price escalation amounting to Rs.20.54 crore. Such speculative tender condition on one hand led to award of contract at higher rate and on the other hand gave opportunity to the contractor to claim for payment on account of price escalation.

Case Study-9: Absence of provision for pre-dispatch inspection leading to supply of machine, which was not use-worthy

In a global tender for procurement of a mining machine, a foreign bidder emerged as the lowest and was awarded the contract. However, machine manufactured and supplied by the foreign firm could not be utilised for the intended purpose of mining because of the shape and size of the machine. When the machine was received by the procurement organisation, it was found that the machine is not good for use because of anomaly in shape and size of the machine vis-à-vis the shape and size mentioned in the drawing provided to the manufacturer/ supplier. By the time, unworthiness of the machine was detected, 98% of the payment had gone to the supplier/ manufacturer. The anomaly in shape and size could only be detected on receipt of machine in India because there was no provision in tender document/ contract for pre-dispatch inspection. On taking up the matter with the manufacturer/ supplier, they did not respond to the calls, obviously because they had already received almost full payment. Thus, absence of provision for pre-dispatch inspection and payment of almost full contract amount without ascertaining worthiness of the machine led to undue financial loss to the organisation besides operation losses.

Case Study-10: Undue refund of EMD

In a tender invited under global competitive bidding, a joint venture of a foreign firm and an Indian firm emerges as the L1. After emerging as the lowest bidder, the joint venture firm was invited for discussion on various issues like vendors for specialised jobs etc. However, instead of coming forward for discussion on these issues, the firm started raising many unnecessary and irrelevant issues like exemption in taxes and duties etc. Such act of the bidder was not found to be consistent with their bid, as the bid submitted by them was in full conformity with the terms and conditions of the tender document and nothing about any tax exemption was mentioned in the tender document. Such action of the bidder, i.e. not coming forward for discussion and raising unnecessary issues was treated as withdrawal of bid and accordingly a proposal was moved for forfeiture of their Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) which in this case was Rs.9.0 crore. However, when the proposal reached to a particular senior level officer, he took a separate line of action holding that because of the issues being raised by the bidder, their bid has become non-responsive and there is no provision in the tender document to deal with non-responsive bids as such the proposal for forfeiture of EMD of the bidder does not appear to be tenable. In the meantime, the bidder approached Hon'ble High Court with prayer that neither their tender is being finalised nor their EMD is being refunded. In response to the notice issued by the Hon'ble Court for filing their response, the organisation submitted before the Hon'ble Court that they are in the process of releasing the EMD. On this submission of the organisation, the Hon'ble Court dismissed the petition of the bidder with the direction to the organisation to release the EMD in a time bound manner. Taking shelter under the court order and highlighting that organisation has no other option except to release the earnest money in view of the court order, finally the Earnest Money Deposit amounting Rs.9.0 crore was refunded to the bidder. This was a clear-cut case of manipulation of interpretation of tender conditions and manipulation in handling of the court case to unduly help the bidder.

Case Study-11: Changes in Pre-Qualification Criteria during evaluation of technical bids

In a tender related to supply of medicines and pharmacy services for a hospital costing around Rs.24.0 crore, Pre-Qualification Criteria (PQC) was changed after opening of technical bids. Though, during the evaluation of technical bids, it was found that two out of nine participant bidders were fulfilling the PQC, however, the organisation considered the response to be poor. Instead of cancelling the whole tender process and calling tender afresh, PQC was changed and the same bidders were asked to submit their bids accordingly. As a result, in addition to two bidders (who were meeting the earlier PQC), only one other bidder was found technically qualified. The PQC was changed such that the financial criteria became more relaxed and technical criteria became more stringent. In this case, such change in PQC was apparently made to favour a particular bidder who was eventually considered as technically qualified and got the contract.

Case Study-12: Two contracts awarded for the same work

In a case related to procurement and installation of UPS equipment for different branches

of a bank, contract was awarded by head office of the bank. Annual maintenance of UPS equipment was also in the scope of the said contract and quoted price of the contractor for the same was @Rs.1500 to 2000 per unit for 2 years. Since the contract was being managed by head office and local branches were not aware about the scope of the work under the said contract, separate contracts for annual maintenance of UPS equipment were awarded by local branches to the same agency. The rates awarded by branches for annual maintenance of UPS equipment were abnormally high (even up to @Rs.13000 per unit per year). Thus, the bank has suffered financial loss due to lack of communication between head office and branches.

Case Study-13: Pre-qualification of contractor in a subjective and non-transparent manner

Tenders were invited through open tender enquiry for a work of construction of residential buildings for an institute costing Rs.650 crore. As per pre-qualification criteria, 35 out of 100 points were to be allocated for the comments of evaluation committee based on their assessment of quality of the works claimed as past experience by the bidders, while 65 points were to be allocated to other factors viz. litigation history, timely completion, financial capabilities etc. Due to such high weightage given to the comments of evaluation committee, it became the deciding factor in evaluation. Apart from this, during evaluation, weightage of comments of committee was increased from 35 to 40 out of 100 and accordingly the points allocated for other factors were reduced from 65 to 60 points. Further, the scoring methodology prescribed in the tender document was also not followed, and scores were given arbitrarily. Consequently, most of the bidders got disqualified by mere 2-3 points leaving just two out of eight bidders in the fray. Thus, the pre-qualification criteria of bidders was framed and evaluated in a subjective and non-transparent manner to favour the particular bidder(s) and eliminate other potential bidders.

Case Study-14: Subjectivity regarding demonstration introduced during tender

In a case for procurement of medical equipment through GeM, 06 firms had submitted their technical bids. Procurement section sent the case file to the user department for preparation of comparative statement of technical bid evaluation. User department decided to have the demonstration of eligible bids to ascertain the quality of medical equipment. 02 firms were technically disqualified since they had not come for demonstration. However, reason for non-participation in the demonstration by these firms was not deliberated in the file. During demonstration, only one firm was technically qualified. However, there was no clause in the tender document for demonstration. Apart from this, one of the parameters of technical specification for type of technology was turbine technology indicated on the tender document. One firm made query/ request for consideration of compressor technology also. Buyer (Hospital) allowed both turbine and compressor technology in the bid document through a corrigendum. However, during demonstration, one firm was technically disqualified since the firm had quoted for compressor technology.

Case Study-15: Unjustified extension of time granted by incompetent authority

In an infrastructure development project, work was delayed by more than 2 years. None of the milestones as prescribed in the contract could be achieved in the scheduled period. As per the terms and conditions of the contract, price variation for the extended period due to delay on part of the contractor was not admissible. Though the delay was attributed to the contractor, extension of time was granted to the contractor without imposition of penalty/ liquidated damage by an authority who was not competent to grant the extension of time. This has resulted in payment of escalation to the contractor for Rs.40 crore.

Case Study-16: Change in brand/ make of item during execution

In a work related to construction of a multi-storied office building, bidders were required to quote their rate and submit copy of the agreement with their proposed vendor for the item related to providing and installing solar systems in the building. The lowest bidder submitted an agreement with a foreign vendor for supply of solar system. Rate quoted for this item by the lowest bidder was Rs.1.82 crore whereas the rate quoted for this item by other bidders was more than Rs.20 crore for this item. During execution of the work, the contractor was allowed to use solar panel of a cheaper brand/ make as well as a different vendor for this item of work. The change in the brand of solar panel as well as vendor was in violation of the terms and conditions of the contract. Thus, undue favour and benefit was passed on to the contractor by allowing cheaper make and vendor.

Case Study-17: No action against consultant for replacement of key experts in PMC contract

In a case, as per the project management consultancy contract, if the key experts are replaced at the time of initial deployment or subsequently, for the reasons other than permanent long-term disability or death, remuneration was to be reduced by 5%, 10% and 15% of the accepted remuneration for replacement of 33%, 50% and 66% respectively. For total replacement beyond 66% of the key personnel, the organisation was to initiate higher penalty including termination of contract or debarment of firm up to 2 years. In this contract, out of seven, five key experts i.e. 71% (more than 66%) were replaced, but no action was taken against the consultant. Even reduction in remuneration was not done for replacement of key personnel. Such frequent replacement of key persons not only adversely affected the progress and quality of the work but consultant also got benefited.

Case Study-18: Undue benefit extended to the project management consultant by remitting them from setting up separate lab

In a work related to infrastructure development, provision for setting up a site laboratory for testing of materials to be used in the work was under the scope of the contract with project management consultant as well as in the scope of the contract with main contractor. The

consultant was required to conduct tests of materials independently in their own site lab. Instead of setting up a separate lab and conducting independent tests, the consultant just witnessed the tests of materials conducted by the contractor in his lab. Thus, by remitting the consultant from setting up a separate lab, not only the purpose of independent testing was defeated but consultant also got benefited unduly by saving the expenditure to be incurred for setting up and maintaining the lab.

Case Study-19: Undue insistence for mobilisation of resources in spite of non-availability of work front

In a contract, for certain portion of the work, specialised machinery was required to be used by the contractor. Since, work front was not available, the contractor did not mobilise the machinery. In anticipation of availability of the work front, mobilisation of the required machinery was insisted. On insistence of the public organisation, the contractor mobilised the machinery, but the same could not be used for a long period because of encumbrances in the portion of the land. Later the contractor claimed huge amount in arbitration on account of idling the resources. Arbitration award went in favour of the contractor.

Case Study-20: Improper tender condition leading to arbitration award in favour of the contractor

In a case, performance security was required to be submitted by the contractor within 10 days from signing of the agreement. Further, the performance security could also be submitted within an extended period of 20 days with levy of damages 0.05% of the contract price for each day. However, the contractor could submit the performance security 41 days after the last date of submission. The organisation imposed a penalty of Rs.7.56 crore for delayed in submission of performance security. The decision of the organisation was challenged by the contractor in arbitration. The contractor submitted before the arbitrator that the organisation did not suffer any damages because contract performance was not affected due to late submission of performance security as other prerequisites were yet to be met. The arbitral award went in favour of the contractor as the organisation could not convince the arbitrator as to in what way they suffered the damages on account of late submission of performance security by the contractor. Thus, use of the word damages in the tender document/ contract created unfavourable situation for the organisation.

Vigilance Awareness Week 2023

Winners List

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	Consolation
Speech Competition			
Smt. Nidhi Jain	Shri Jayansh Gaur	Shri Prem Kumar	Shri Ved Prakash Aseri Smt. Shaila Ambesh Shri Mudit Jain
Slogan Writing Competition			
Ms. Zeba Malik	Shri Mrinal Kumar Ravi	Shri Himanshu Gulati Ms. Nisha	Smt. Nidhi Jain Shri Prem Kumar Smt. Akshata Prithviraj
Poster Making Competition (for children of employees)			
Ms. Gunjan Chauhan D/o Pushpa Chauhan	Shri Yash Rawat S/o Sunil Rawat	Ms. Archismita Das D/o Shibasis Das	Ms. Navya (D/o Sachin Kumar) Ms. Garima Singh (D/o Hema Singh) Shri Mahir (S/o RB Thakur) Shri Paarth Maheshwari (S/o Saurabh Maheshwari)
Quiz Competition			
Smt. Jasmine Nath Smt. Jaya Chauhan Shri Umesh Patidar Shri Abhishek Srivastav Smt. Anuja Garg	Shri Ved Prakash Aseri Smt. Akshata Prithviraj Shri Prem Kumar Ms. Nisha Ms. Jyoti Martoliya	Ms. Sabia Smt. Pushpa Chauhan Shri Mudit Jain Shri Abhinav Singh Shri Amarpal Singh Smt. Anita Mohan Goel Shri Vishwajeet Anand Smt. Nidhi Jain Shri Arjun Parlikkatt Chandran Shri Aalok Singh Smt. Shaila Ambesh Shri Swapnil Gandhi Smt. Hemajeet Singh Ms. Zeba Malik Ms. Sushmita Rawool	Smt. Vatsala Sinha Shri Jayansh Gaur Shri Samir Mall Ms. Nidhi Sharma Shri Anil Kumar
Essay Writing Competition (students of Govt. Boys Sr. Secondary School, Saket)			
Shri Govind Singh, Class 11-B	Class 10-B Shri Karan Kataria, Class 11-B	Shri Surender, Class 11-A	Shri Himanshu Kumar, Class 12-A Shri Gauruv Paswan & Shri Aman Singh Rathore, Class 11-C

भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध करें; राष्ट्र के प्रति समर्पित रहें।

गोविन्द सिंह , पदनाम 11-B (First)

हम भारतवासी इस देश को अच्छा और बेहद सुकून दायक बनाने के कोशिश में लगे हैं लेकिन ये जो सत्ता के लोग हैं वे इसे भंग करने में लगे हैं। हम सब चाहते हैं भ्रष्टाचार हमारे देश से खत्म हो जाये परंतु कुछ लोगों की कम सोच के कारण ये दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। जो की हम जैसे ही लोग इसे बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, खास कर तो पढ़े लिखे लोग भी, अनपढ़ तो करते ही हैं। भ्रष्टाचार वो चीज़ है जो हमारे देश को दिन-प्रतिदिन एक क़र्ज़ में ले जा रही है, जो की हम समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। मैं अपने विचारों से बोलू तो इसमें कुछ गलतियाँ हमारे केंद्र और राज्य की सरकारों की भी हैं, जो इसे नज़र अंदाज़ कर रहीं हैं। वे चाहें तो इसे रोक सकते हैं अथवा कम भी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जहाँ उन्हें भी मुनाफ़ा हो रहा है वो वहाँ आखिर क्यों बोले ?

भ्रष्टाचार में क्या क्या होता है ?

भ्रष्टाचार जरूरी नहीं है कि केवल घूस ही है, भ्रष्टाचार तो हम सभी व्यक्ति रोज़ कर रहे हैं जैसे ना जाने कितने लोग बसों में फ्री यात्रा कर रहे हैं बिना टिकट लिए, कितने लोगों के आर्थिक कमाई अच्छी होने के बावजूद भी वो लोग क़र्ज़ नहीं चुकाते जो कि गलत है। किसी वाहन के चालान होने पर हम उसकी जायज़ कीमत नहीं चुकाते हैं बल्कि उस ट्रैफिक वाले को कम पैसों में मना लेते हैं। और न जाने कितनी ऐसी चीज़ें हैं जो हम प्रतिदिन करते हैं। हमारे भारत में दिन-प्रतिदिन इतने घोटाले होते हैं कि हम बता नहीं सकते, लेकिन कुछ घोटाले जो सामने हैं और बहुत ज़्यादा याद हैं उसकी चर्चा हम कर सकते हैं। घोटाले निम्नलिखित हैं – 1. कोयला खदान घोटाला जिसमें 12 लाख करोड़ का घोटाला हुआ था। 2. ब्रेफ़िक खदान घोटाला 64 हजार करोड़ का है। 3. अनाज का घोटाला जो की लगभग 2 लाख करोड़ का है।

भ्रष्टाचार को कैसे रोके ?

इसे रोकने के लिए अत्यधिक चीज़ों का पालन करना होगा। हमें उस चीज़ को जल्दी के चक्कर में पैसे नहीं देकर बल्कि थोड़ा आराम से करना चाहिये। कभी भी किसी जगह जो सरकारी है, अगर वहाँ लागत से ज्यादा मूल्य बताया है तो वहाँ उस चीज़ का विरोध करें न की उसे बढ़ावा दें। दहेज प्रथा, ये एक बहुत भयानक भ्रष्टाचार है जो की आज भी रूढ़िवादी लोगों के मन में स्थिर है जो की बहुत घातक है, ये ध्यान दें जो व्यक्ति दहेज की मांग करे उसे फ़ौरन उसी के अंदाज़ में जवाब दें न की हामी भर दें। अगर वे व्यक्ति किसी की मज़बूरी का फायदा उठा रहा है तो उसको तुरंत क़ानून के नियम बताएं। आज हमारे समाज में कम उम्र के लड़कियों की शादी कराई जाती है जो की एक अपराध है और इसे बढ़ावा देने वाला एक अपराधी। हमारे देश की सरकार ने एक उम्र की सीमा तय कर रखी है एक महिला अथवा पुरुष की शादी को लेकर। आपको पता नहीं होगा कि जब नोट बंदी हुई थी तब गरीबों के पास भी उतना ही पैसा था जितना एक आम-आदमी के पास था जिसके कारण वो लोग सारे नोटों को एक कचरे की तरह बहा रहे थे। इससे यह अंदाज़ा लगाया जा सकता है कि देश में इतना काला धन है की अगर उसे सफ़ेद कर दिया जाए तो वो इतना हो जाएगा की

भारत एक मात्र सबसे अमीर देश हो जायेगा | अभी तो हम जानते है की भारत का स्थान 5वां सेसस के आधार पर अमीर देशो में लेकिन हमे यह नहीं पता की जिसे हम इतना अमीर सोच रहे है, क्या वे वाकई में इतना अमीर है क्या?

बताएं कि हमारे देश पर 100 करोड़ हजार का कर्ज हो चुका है ये बात हमे कोई नहीं बताता है | यह दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता ही जा रहा है | अगर हम कर्ज लेकर कोई विकास करे और उसे वास्तविक में विकास कहे तो यह गलत है मगर इसे दुसरे दायरे से देखे तो यह सही भी है क्योंकि हमारे देश में लोग कम रोजगार है और जनता ज्यादा है, तो उसे अच्छा देश तो चाहिए ही और उसमे तरक्की भी जो की बिलकुल सही है तो इसलिए ही ये कर्ज से हमारा विकासीय चीजो का निर्माण किया जाता है ताकि हम उससे रोजगार प्राप्त कर सके और उस कर्ज को खत्म करने के लिए देश को अपना आय कर के रूप में प्राप्त करा सके |

वापिस से भ्रष्टाचार पे आते है तो मैंने यहाँ इतनी सारी चीजों का उल्लेख किया लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार जो है वो शिक्षा में है। जो लोग शिक्षा को माता मानते है, उन्हें ये नहीं पता की जो लोग शिक्षा विभाग में हैं, वो लोग भी भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा दे रहे है ज्यादातर तो पब्लिक स्कूल , वाले बच्चे फेल हो गए तो पैसे दे के पास करा ले और वे लोगो के किताबो को भी ज्यादा दाम में बेचते है ताकि उन्हें मुनाफा हो सके | ये केवल पब्लिक में नहीं सरकारी स्कूलों में भी होता है। जैसे कोई बजट आता है तो वो आते ही आते इतना कम हो जाता है की जिसके कारण अध्यापको को उसे कम से कम में निपटवाना पड़ता है | हमें इसे रोकने के लिए प्रयास करना पड़ेगा अन्यथा यह बहुत बढ़ जायेगा जिससे बेरोजगारी भी बहुत बढ़ सकती है | भ्रष्टाचार को हटाना है तो, आत्मसमर्पित होना है “ यह बात हर एक नागरिक को समझ में आ जाये तो ये देश भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त देश होगा।

Slogans

"घुस लेना देना है महा-पाप
भ्रष्टाचार को जड़ से करना है समाप्त |
पहले स्वयं से करेंगे शुरुआत
फिर मिल कर करेंगे भ्रष्टाचार पर आहात |"

- Ms. Zeba Malik (First)

"घर से निकलते समय बटुआ और बस्ते के साथ
सतर्कता लेकर निकले |
क्योंकि एक सतर्क समाज ही एक खुशहाल
जीवन की कल्पना कर सकता है |"

- Shri Himanshu Gulati (Third)

"Hands in the cookie jar is not an issue of being caught, it's a lapse of vigil. It is better to not crave the cookie than try not getting caught. "

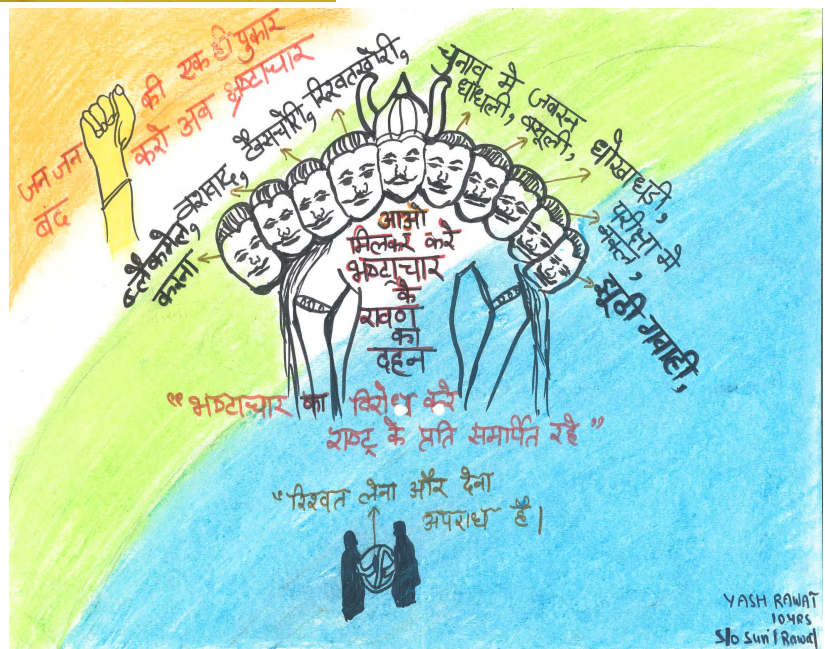
- Shri Mrinal Kumar Ravi (Second)

"लालच करता है लेन- देन का अविष्कार,
दिनचर्या से भ्रष्टाचार का करे बहिष्कार |"

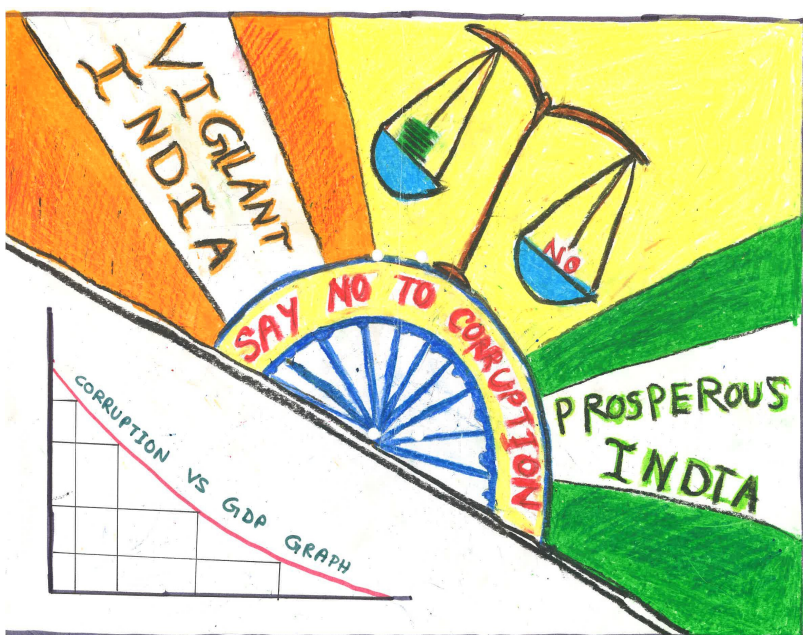
- Ms. Nisha (Third)



- Ms. Gunjan Chauhan
D/o Pushpa Chauhan (First)



- Shri Yash Rawat
S/o Sunil Rawat (Second)



- Ms. Archismita Das
D/o Shibasis Das (Third)

Image Gallery













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